# Arizona Labor Force and Employment

**April 1989 (in thousands)**

| | Arizona | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Amount Change | |
| | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 | Mar.- Apr. | 1988- 1989 |
| **TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**** | 1706.2 | 1693.7 | 1635.1 | +12.5 | +71.1 |
| **Total Unemployment** | 92.5 | 97.1 | 101.4 | -4.6 | -8.9 |
| Rate | 5.4 | 5.7 | 6.2 | ---- | ---- |
| Rate (Sea. Adj.)*** | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.7 | ---- | ---- |
| **Total Employment** | 1613.7 | 1596.6 | 1533.7 | +17.1 | +80.0 |

## The Above Labor Force Statistics Should No

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY** | 1444.2 | 1441.0 | 1422.6 | +3.2 | +21.6 |
| **Manufacturing** | 190.1 | 189.8 | 189.4 | +0.3 | +0.7 |
| Durable Goods | 145.4 | 145.4 | 146.5 | +0.0 | -1.1 |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | +0.0 | -0.2 |
| Primary and Fabricated Metals | 15.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 | +0.0 | +0.3 |
| Primary Metals | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.4 | +0.0 | +0.2 |
| Fabricated Metals | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| Machinery | 64.5 | 64.9 | 66.4 | -0.4 | -1.9 |
| Other Durable Goods | 57.5 | 57.1 | 56.8 | +0.4 | +0.7 |
| Aircraft and Missiles | 26.3 | 26.2 | 26.6 | +0.1 | -0.3 |
| Lumber and Wood Product (Excluding Furniture) | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.2 | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| All Other Durable Goods | 22.9 | 22.6 | 22.0 | +0.3 | +0.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 44.7 | 44.4 | 42.9 | +0.3 | +1.8 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.1 | +0.2 | +0.4 |
| Apparel | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | +0.0 | +0.0 |
| Printing and Publishing | 17.0 | 16.9 | 16.7 | +0.1 | +0.3 |
| All Other Nondurable Goods | 13.5 | 13.5 | 12.4 | +0.0 | +1.1 |
| **Mining and Quarrying** | 12.0 | 12.1 | 11.8 | -0.1 | +0.2 |
| Copper Mining | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.8 | +0.0 | +0.2 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | -0.1 | +0.0 |
| **Construction** | 89.1 | 89.4 | 92.8 | -0.3 | -3.7 |
| **Trans., Communications, & Public Utilities.** | 72.5 | 72.5 | 73.5 | +0.0 | -1.0 |
| Transportation | 36.8 | 36.6 | 36.6 | +0.2 | +0.2 |
| Communications and Public Utilities | 35.7 | 35.9 | 36.9 | -0.2 | -1.2 |
| **Trade** | 360.2 | 358.7 | 347.3 | +1.5 | +12.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 69.7 | 69.6 | 68.2 | +0.1 | +1.5 |
| Retail Trade | 290.5 | 289.1 | 279.1 | +1.4 | +11.4 |
| General Merchandise and Apparel | 44.9 | 44.4 | 42.5 | +0.5 | +2.4 |
| Food Stores | 48.4 | 48.3 | 46.0 | +0.1 | +2.4 |
| Automotive and Service Stations | 35.3 | 35.0 | 33.5 | +0.3 | +1.8 |
| Eating and Drinking Places | 102.0 | 101.9 | 98.8 | +0.1 | +3.2 |
| Other Retail Trade | 59.9 | 59.5 | 58.3 | +0.4 | +1.6 |
| **Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate** | 92.5 | 92.1 | 94.5 | +0.4 | -2.0 |
| **Services and Miscellaneous** | 372.5 | 371.2 | 365.6 | +1.3 | +6.9 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 43.4 | 43.3 | 41.2 | +0.1 | +2.2 |
| Business Services | 77.8 | 77.9 | 79.1 | -0.1 | -1.3 |
| Health Services | 92.8 | 92.4 | 91.0 | +0.4 | +1.8 |
| Other Services | 158.5 | 157.6 | 154.3 | +0.9 | +4.2 |
| **Government** | 255.3 | 255.2 | 247.7 | +0.1 | +7.6 |
| Federal | 44.0 | 43.8 | 42.9 | +0.2 | +1.1 |
| State and Local | 211.3 | 211.4 | 204.8 | -0.1 | +6.5 |
| School | 120.9 | 121.3 | 119.6 | -0.4 | +1.3 |

* Preliminary

** Labor force, unemployment, and employment are reported by place of residence.

*** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.

April 1989 (in thousands)

| MARICOPA COUNTY | | | | | PIMA COUNTY | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Amount Change | | | | | Amount Change | |
| Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Apr. 1988 | Mar.- Apr. | 1988- 1989 | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Apr. 1988 | Mar.- Apr. | 1988- 1989 |
| 1057.1 | 1047.3 | 1016.1 | +9.8 | +41.0 | 323.1 | 320.0 | 310.4 | +3.1 | +12.7 |
| 47.1 | 50.6 | 51.6 | -3.5 | -4.5 | 15.1 | 15.6 | 16.2 | -0.5 | -1.1 |
| 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.1 | ---- | ---- | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | ---- | ---- |
| 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.4 | ---- | ---- | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.4 | ---- | ---- |
| 1010.0 | 996.7 | 964.5 | +13.3 | +45.5 | 308.0 | 304.4 | 294.2 | +3.6 | +13.8 |

Be Used for Economic Assistance Programs

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 948.6 | 947.0 | 938.1 | +1.6 | +10.5 | 252.7 | 252.3 | 250.0 | +0.4 | +2.7 |
| 138.9 | 138.8 | 138.0 | +0.1 | +0.9 | 29.5 | 29.4 | 30.9 | +0.1 | -1.4 |
| 107.6 | 107.8 | 107.6 | -0.2 | +0.0 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 25.1 | +0.1 | -1.4 |
| 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | +0.0 | -0.2 | | | | | |
| 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.2 | +0.0 | +0.3 | | | | | |
| 52.0 | 52.4 | 53.1 | -0.4 | -1.1 | | | | | |
| 40.2 | 40.0 | 39.2 | +0.2 | +1.0 | | | | | |
| 31.3 | 31.0 | 30.4 | +0.3 | +0.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | +0.0 | +0.0 |
| 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.1 | +0.1 | +0.0 | | | | | |
| 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.5 | +0.1 | +0.0 | | | | | |
| 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | +0.0 | +0.1 | | | | | |
| 9.7 | 9.6 | 8.9 | +0.1 | +0.8 | | | | | |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | +0.0 | +0.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | +0.0 | +0.2 |
| 60.5 | 61.2 | 63.8 | -0.7 | -3.3 | 16.3 | 16.0 | 17.0 | +0.3 | -0.7 |
| 50.5 | 50.3 | 50.2 | +0.2 | +0.3 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.2 | +0.1 | -0.1 |
| 27.1 | 26.9 | 26.4 | +0.2 | +0.7 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | +0.1 | -0.2 |
| 23.4 | 23.4 | 23.8 | +0.0 | -0.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| 243.7 | 243.0 | 235.7 | +0.7 | +8.0 | 58.1 | 57.9 | 56.7 | +0.2 | +1.4 |
| 55.8 | 55.4 | 54.5 | +0.4 | +1.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | -0.1 | +0.0 |
| 187.9 | 187.6 | 181.2 | +0.3 | +6.7 | 51.1 | 50.8 | 49.7 | +0.3 | +1.4 |
| 28.5 | 28.3 | 27.5 | +0.2 | +1.0 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.3 | +0.2 | +0.1 |
| 31.4 | 31.5 | 29.5 | -0.1 | +1.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | -0.1 | +0.0 |
| 22.6 | 22.4 | 21.1 | +0.2 | +1.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | +0.0 | +0.0 |
| 65.1 | 65.4 | 63.5 | -0.3 | +1.6 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 18.3 | +0.0 | +0.6 |
| 40.3 | 40.0 | 39.6 | +0.3 | +0.7 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 10.7 | +0.2 | +0.7 |
| 73.7 | 73.4 | 75.1 | +0.3 | -1.4 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 12.4 | +0.1 | -0.6 |
| 250.8 | 250.0 | 247.4 | +0.8 | +3.4 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 68.4 | -0.1 | +1.7 |
| 26.0 | 26.3 | 24.4 | -0.3 | +1.6 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| 61.1 | 60.9 | 62.7 | +0.2 | -1.6 | 11.3 | 11.8 | 11.5 | -0.5 | -0.2 |
| 60.2 | 60.0 | 59.7 | +0.2 | +0.5 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 19.4 | +0.2 | +0.8 |
| 103.5 | 102.8 | 100.6 | +0.7 | +2.9 | 31.5 | 31.3 | 30.5 | +0.2 | +1.0 |
| 129.7 | 129.5 | 127.2 | +0.2 | +2.5 | 55.8 | 56.1 | 53.6 | -0.3 | +2.2 |

NOTE: Prepared by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Arizona

| INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 |
| Manufacturing | 402.46 | 402.87 | 401.96 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 9.84 | 9.85 | 9.78 |
| Aircraft & Missiles | 604.56 | 601.04 | INA | 44.0 | 44.0 | INA | 13.74 | 13.66 | INA |
| Food & Kindred Prod. | 319.95 | 333.72 | 360.30 | 39.5 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 8.10 | 8.24 | 9.03 |
| Primary Metals | 507.18 | 516.78 | 469.94 | 39.5 | 39.6 | 38.3 | 12.84 | 13.05 | 12.27 |
| Machinery | 395.34 | 397.36 | 401.57 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 41.7 | 9.81 | 9.86 | 9.63 |
| Copper Mining | 544.00 | 556.38 | 514.95 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 41.9 | 12.74 | 13.03 | 12.29 |
| Construction | 438.73 | 423.40 | 427.78 | 36.5 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 12.02 | 11.86 | 11.72 |
| Utilities | 691.39 | 656.99 | 636.01 | 41.5 | 39.2 | 42.8 | 16.66 | 16.76 | 14.86 |
| Retail Trade** | 252.88 | 247.41 | 244.94 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 33.1 | 7.64 | 7.52 | 7.40 |
| Wholesale Trade | 368.24 | 364.43 | 393.23 | 38.6 | 38.2 | 39.6 | 9.54 | 9.54 | 9.93 |

## Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Maricopa County

| INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 |
| Manufacturing | 424.95 | 427.63 | 429.11 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 41.5 | 10.39 | 10.43 | 10.34 |
| Construction | 449.55 | 443.09 | 447.60 | 37.0 | 36.2 | 36.9 | 12.15 | 12.24 | 12.13 |
| Retail Trade** | 270.18 | 267.69 | 270.06 | 33.9 | 34.1 | 33.8 | 7.97 | 7.85 | 7.99 |
| Wholesale Trade | 389.27 | 382.69 | 408.18 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 39.9 | 9.88 | 9.94 | 10.23 |

## Estmated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Pima County

| INDUSTRY | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS | | | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS | | | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 | Apr.* 1989 | Mar. 1989 | Apr. 1988 |
| Manufacturing | 365.95 | 369.40 | 374.01 | 38.4 | 38.6 | 39.0 | 9.53 | 9.57 | 9.59 |
| Copper Mining | 574.60 | 587.52 | 544.42 | 42.5 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 13.52 | 13.60 | 12.72 |
| Construction | 401.68 | 393.02 | 386.34 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 36.9 | 10.74 | 10.68 | 10.47 |
| Utilities | 577.69 | 579.10 | 574.75 | 41.0 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 14.09 | 14.09 | 13.75 |

*Preliminary.
**Excludes eating and drinking places.

Note: These estimates are based on a sample of full- and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# Nonmetropolitan Counties
# Labor Force and Employment
# April 1989

| | Apache | Cochise | Coconino | Gila | Graham | Greenlee | La Paz |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE* | 15,400 | 35,425 | 43,900 | 12,775 | 9,050 | 2,950 | 5,700 |
| Total Unemployment | 2,000 | 2,325 | 2,525 | 1,200 | 700 | 275 | 425 |
| Rate | 13.0% | 6.6% | 5.8% | 9.4% | 7.7% | 9.3% | 7.5% |
| Rate (Seas. Adj.)** | 15.6% | 6.6% | 7.0% | 9.5% | 8.1% | 9.8% | 8.5% |
| Total Employment | 13,400 | 33,100 | 41,375 | 11,575 | 8,350 | 2,675 | 5,275 |
| THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY | 15,350 | 25,625 | 40,150 | 10,800 | 5,775 | 2,800 | 3,800 |
| Manufacturing | 875 | 1,225 | 2,950 | 1,375 | 200 | 50 | 325 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 50 | 125 | 150 | 1,300 | 0 | 1,550 | 100 |
| Construction | 950 | 875 | 1,650 | 625 | 200 | 175 | 225 |
| T.C.P.U. | 1,800 | 1,500 | 2,675 | 375 | 150 | 50 | 75 |
| Trade | 1,575 | 5,900 | 9,350 | 2,150 | 1,525 | 225 | 1,275 |
| F.I.R.E. | 325 | 700 | 950 | 275 | 100 | 25 | 100 |
| Services & Misc. | 4,425 | 4,850 | 10,275 | 2,050 | 925 | 150 | 900 |
| Government | 5,350 | 10,450 | 12,150 | 2,650 | 2,675 | 575 | 800 |

| | Mohave | Navajo | Pinal | Santa Cruz | Yavapai | Yuma |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE* | 32,950 | 27,025 | 39,425 | 10,525 | 38,100 | 52,825 |
| Total Unemployment | 1,700 | 2,825 | 2,825 | 900 | 1,975 | 10,700 |
| Rate | 5.2% | 10.5% | 7.2% | 8.6% | 5.2% | 20.3% |
| Rate (Seas. Adj.)** | 5.5% | 12.2% | 7.5% | 13.6% | 5.2% | 19.9% |
| Total Employment | 31,250 | 24,200 | 36,600 | 9,625 | 36,125 | 42,125 |
| THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS | | | | | | |
| TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY | 22,725 | 20,225 | 31,375 | 10,000 | 25,825 | 28,600 |
| Manufacturing | 2,700 | 2,025 | 4,175 | 1,275 | 2,300 | 2,225 |
| Mining & Quarrying | 175 | 1,175 | 3,650 | 0 | 850 | 50 |
| Construction | 1,650 | 950 | 1,300 | 325 | 2,025 | 1,425 |
| T.C.P.U. | 1,150 | 1,750 | 925 | 575 | 950 | 1,050 |
| Trade | 6,900 | 4,050 | 5,600 | 4,175 | 7,100 | 8,675 |
| F.I.R.E. | 1,000 | 400 | 800 | 275 | 1,000 | 1,025 |
| Services & Misc. | 5,400 | 4,475 | 4,300 | 1,625 | 5,875 | 6,300 |
| Government | 3,750 | 5,400 | 10,625 | 1,750 | 5,725 | 7,850 |

* Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.

** Seasonal adjustment not applicable for economic assistance programs.

T.C.P.U. = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
F.I.R.E. = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Arizona Labor Force and Employment for Economic Assistance Programs April 1989

| County | Civilian Labor Force | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statewide | 1,706,191 | 1,613,654 | 92,537 | 5.4% |
| Apache | 15,406 | 13,410 | 1,996 | 13.0 |
| Cochise | 35,422 | 33,088 | 2,334 | 6.6 |
| Coconino | 43,895 | 41,363 | 2,532 | 5.8 |
| Gila | 12,767 | 11,575 | 1,192 | 9.3 |
| Graham | 9,037 | 8,338 | 699 | 7.7 |
| Greenlee | 2,943 | 2,679 | 264 | 9.0 |
| La Paz | 5,714 | 5,286 | 428 | 7.5 |
| Maricopa | 1,057,028 | 1,009,976 | 47,052 | 4.5 |
| Mohave | 32,954 | 31,251 | 1,703 | 5.2 |
| Navajo | 27,037 | 24,209 | 2,828 | 10.5 |
| Pima | 323,146 | 308,035 | 15,111 | 4.7 |
| Pinal | 39,408 | 36,592 | 2,816 | 7.1 |
| Santa Cruz | 10,522 | 9,618 | 904 | 8.6 |
| Yavapai | 38,096 | 36,114 | 1,982 | 5.2 |
| Yuma | 52,815 | 42,120 | 10,695 | 20.2 |

These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators.

NOTE: Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

## The Arizona Labor Force in April

*(Continued from page 9)*

Business services employment in April declined by 100 for the first time in at least the last five years. Both the health services, and "other services" categories posted less than normal seasonal gains (400 and 900).

For the last four months, FIRE has added jobs. It added another 400 jobs in April, although there has been a 2.1 percent decline in the last 12 months. Even with the increase in jobs, it is too early to declare a turnaround for this industry, because recovery depends on future interest rates and growth in personal income.

Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (TCPU) held steady at 72,500 jobs in April. Government added 100 jobs last month, which translated into 3.1 percent growth over the previous 12 months.

*--Ron Simon,*
*Economic Analysis Manager*

# Summer Jobs in Private Sector are Drying Up, Official Says

Like the outlook for full-time employment in Arizona, the summer job picture for youth is not bright on the private sector side, according to an official with a Valley business organization that finds summer employment for students.

Job placement opportunities for the Summer Jobs for Youth Campaign are down about 15 percent from 1988, and have been going down steadily the past three years, says Emmett McNulty, executive director of the Arizona Alliance of Business.

"There's an air of pessimism from employers," says McNulty, whose organization landed about 600 jobs from the private sector this year. Most of the jobs have 40-hour work weeks and pay an average of $4 to $4.50 per hour.

Employment opportunities secured by the alliance are handled by the DES Job Service, but McNulty says "many of these jobs evaporate before they are called in," meaning they are publicized by word of mouth and filled prior to getting to the state agency. The net effect: "If we come up with 400 placements ... we would be very fortunate," McNulty says.

The alliance was 25 percent behind the number of job opportunities it secured last year following its annual phone drive, McNulty says, but through the efforts of a few members, the non-profit organization was able to bring its job opportunities up to a respectable level.

The state's faltering economy, however, has had no effect on summer jobs federally funded by the Job Training Partnerhsip Act (JTPA).

"We have a relatively stable source of funding ($9 million)," says Dayne Coffey, director of Management Information Systems for the Arizona JTPA office.

JTPA, which works with the DES Job Service and employment centers to match up students with employers, expects to fully fund about 6,800 minimum-wage ($3.35 an hour) jobs this summer, about the same as last year. The jobs, which are aimed at economically disadvantaged youth, are primarily with public or non-profit agencies.

JTPA will have no trouble filling its openings, Coffey says. "We always have more kids than we can serve."

**DES Job Service Offices**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Metropolitan Phoenix** | |
| 9801 N. 7th St. | 997-2681 |
| 438 W. Adams St. | 252-7771 |
| 3405 N. 51st Ave. | 247-3304 |
| 4635 S. Central Ave. | 276-5587 |
| 7 S. Hibbert St., Mesa | 834-7777 |
| **Metropolitan Tucson** | |
| 195 W. Irvington | 628-5517 |
| 316 W. Ft. Lowell | 293-1919 |
| 4525 E. Broadway | 628-5138 |
| **Yuma** | |
| 201 S. 3rd. Ave. | 783-1221 |
| **Prescott** | |
| 234 N. Gove | 445-5100 |
| **Flagstaff** | |
| 2705 N. 4th St. | 779-6668 |
| **Kingman** | |
| 301 Pine St. | 753-4333 |
| **Globe** | |
| 605 S. 7th St. | 425-3101 |
| **Douglas** | |
| 1130 F Ave. | 364-4446 |
| **Sierra Vista** | |
| 2981 E. Tacoma | 458-4005 |
| **Nogales** | |
| 479 Grand Ave. | 287-2681 |

**Other Organizations**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Phoenix** | |
| Call-a-Teen | 252-6721 |
| Chicanos por la Causa | 257-0700 |
| **Tucson** | |
| Pima Youth Placement Program | 623-5405 |
| **Flagstaff** | |
| Native Americans for Community Action | 526-2968 |

**Figure 4. Places to Contact for Summer Jobs.**

# New Developments

*"New Developments" is featured each month as a service to our readers. This section is a compilation of public announcements and articles from newspapers and periodicals about events significant to Arizona labor markets. Due to space limitations, however, an exhaustive list of business news is not possible. In addition, the LMI Newsletter is not responsible for incorrect information reported from these sources.*

MANUFACTURING - **Balboa Sportswear** is closing its manufacturing plant in Yuma, laying off 100 full-time and 26 part-time employees, primarily seamstresses. Balboa, based in Los Angeles, says increased foreign competition forced the closure. Another California sportswear manufacturing company, however, plans to lease Balboa's building at 185 S. Main St. The company's name and the number of employees it will hire have not been made public.

---

A manufacturer of rebuilt electrical parts for automobiles plans to open a plant in Yuma by fall, initially employing 150 people. **Automotive Parts Exchange** was expected to break ground in June on a 145,000-square-foot plant north of Highway 80 and west of Avenue 3½E. A major supplier of rebuilt starters, alternators, generators and smog pumps, the company says it's leaving its current headquarters in Orange County, Calif., due to lack of available labor. The average wage for workers in the shop will be $8 and $9 an hour; administrative staff will earn $20,000 to $35,000.

---

**Pennex Products Co. Inc.** of Verona, Pa., is expected to build a manufacturing and warehouse facility in Phoenix for its pharmaceutical products, and health and beauty aids. The 50,000-square-foot plant, to be located at 601 S. 54th Ave., is expected to open in spring 1990 and lead to employment of 75 people by 1992, a Pennex spokesperson says.

---

**Systems Marketing**, a Phoenix-based computer-equipment leasing company, is being sold by its parent company, Commercial Federal Corp. of Omaha as part of a restructuring effort. A Commercial Federal spokesperson said it was unsure what would happen to the 50 Systems Marketing workers.

---

**Garrett Engine Division** of Phoenix has been awarded a contract to build 800 engines plus spare parts for the 29-passenger Jetstream 41 aircraft, manufactured by British Aerospace Commercial Aircraft. The contract, potentially worth $1 billion over the next 20 years, is not expected, however, to lead to any additions to Garrett's current work force of 4,000.

---

**Hughes Aircraft Co.** announced in early June it will eliminate 6,000 jobs from operations in 12 states. Hughes says expected defense budget cuts are the reason for the layoffs. Hughes, which has a work force of 75,000, employs 6,000 at its Missile Systems Group in Tucson, where advance tactical-missile systems are produced. The Tucson facility has already let go 500 workers in 1989 and 3,000 since 1986.

---

Mother Nature may have something to do with good employment news at **McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Co.** in Mesa. A May thunderstorm with 95-mph winds damaged 100 Apache helicopters -- 35 seriously -- at Fort Hood, Texas. At this point, the Army has not decided how many Apaches it will replace or repair. Ironically, McDonnell Douglas laid off 355 employees in early May because of an expected decrease in orders for the Apache.

---

Only 3.8 percent of **manufacturing**

*(Continued on page 17)*

*(Continued from page 16)*
**employees** in the state were union **members** in 1988, down from 5.3 percent in 1984. Arizona, which is a "right-to-work" state, ranked 48th among states in union membership of manufacturing employees last year, only ahead of South Carolina (3.1 percent) and South Dakota (2.7 percent). Right-to-work means workers cannot be deprived employment because they do not belong to a union where they work.

---

MINING - Arizona's 9,500 copper **workers** had **average earnings** of $758 a week in 1988, nearly $200 more than workers in the next highest-paying industry -- manufacturing -- who earned $578 a week. The salary difference highlights the strength of the copper industry, which saw its production rise more than 10 percent and prices increase 40 percent over 1987 figures.

TRADE - **Black Forest Backerei**, which specializes in German breads and pastries, has opened a corporate headquarters and bakery, along with four retail outlets, all in metropolitan Phoenix. The company, which will employ 60 people at its headquarters and outlets, plans to have eight to 10 retail locations by 1990.

---

The first of four **Imaginarium** toy stores planned for Arizona has opened at Paradise Valley Mall in Phoenix. The Calif.-based chain, which encourages "hands-on" tests of its merchandise and calls its salespeople "toyologists," will also open stores at Metrocenter, Fiesta Mall in Mesa and Scottsdale Fashion Square.

---

In early June, federal Bankruptcy Court was expected to listen to plans of potential buyers of **A.J. Bayless Markets Inc.** The 60-year-old Arizona supermarket chain, which filed for reorganization in February 1988, has dwindled to 10 stores from 36, and now has 800 to 900 employees. No stores remain in Phoenix.

---

Several national retail chains have recently announced plans or have broken ground for new stores in the state. **Wal-Mart** plans a 114,000-square-foot store in the proposed SunTech Town Center at Alma School and Warner roads in Chandler. ... **Smith's Management Corp.**, a Utah-based grocery chain, will begin building a Smith's superstore in Show Low this summer. The store, to be located at Deuce of Clubs and White Mountain Road, is expected to employ between 180 and 200 people. ... Building is under way for a 114,000-square-foot **Price Club** store and 4,200-square-foot auto center at Elliot and Priest roads in Tempe. Completion of the project is expected by mid-August.

FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE - **Del Webb Corp.** of Phoenix announced in May it will build its third **Sun City** retirement community in the Valley. The unannounced site will cover several thousand acres and include 3,000 to 12,000 homes, the company said. Sun City and Sun City West, located in the northwest Valley, are Webb's other Phoenix-area retirement communities.

---

Mexico's fourth-largest bank plans to open a regional headquarters in Tucson in the near future. **Banco Internacional S.N.C.**, which has offices in Texas and California, says it plans to capitalize on the "tremendous" market in Nogales and Tucson's central location. The bank expects to employ as many as 40 people at the Tucson location.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES - Phoenix-based **America West Airlines** experienced some ups and downs in May. First, the air carrier announced it would build an eight-story, $55 million

*(Continued on page 18)*

*(Continued from page 17)*
office tower at Sky Harbor International Airport to house its flight-crew and maintenance operations. The tower, which would be south of its hangar complex, will provide offices, training rooms and other space for the airline's 1,800 customer-service representatives and 800 pilots. Later in the month, America West was awarded landing rights at LaGuardia and Washington National airports. The slots, won in a government lottery, were previously owned by bankrupt Eastern Airlines. America West had sought landing rights for two years. The airline's luck finally came to an end May 24, though, when Donald Trump won approval to buy Eastern Airlines. The Phoenix airline was unable to secure financing to buy the ailing air carrier.

---

Several snags have arisen concerning the proposed plans of **Imagineering Systems Corp.** (See "New Developments," *Arizona LMI Newsletter*, March 1989 and April 1989.) The Irving, Texas-based company, which previously announced it wanted to operate an aircraft maintenance, modification, and customer-service facility at Tucson International Airport, has been unable to come to an agreement with the Tucson Airport Authority's Operations Council on a lease of 150 acres at the airport. The council wants Imagineering, which is a new company, to sublease the property from Learjet Corp., which presently leases the property, until the Texas company establishes a track record. In another development, Imagineering, which previously was quoted as saying it would eventually provide up to 3,000 jobs, denies that statement, and says it would employ about 215 people by 1995, along with 260 Learjet workers. Longer-term, Imagineering says it will employ 1,000 people.

GOVERNMENT - The Phoenix City Council has given approval to hire 23 additional police officers and paying overtime to increase patrols in high crime areas. The City Council's decision took effect immediately, instead of having to wait until the fiscal year begins July 1.

---

**Arizona** has OK'd two bills aimed at increasing **economic development** in the state. One measure now allows cities to offer tax incentives to businesses that locate in high unemployment areas. Companies that locate in these areas can receive up to $5,000 credit on state income taxes over three years. The other law creates two instant lottery games that will fund about $6 million a year in financial incentives to help businesses expand and encourage out-of-state companies to move to Arizona. The assistance will be in the form of loans, loan guaranties, and interest rate subsidies.

SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS - It may not be as classy as a Pointe resort, but **Rip Griffin's Truck/Travel Center** may have added some spice to truck drivers' lives when a $7 million complex opened in early June, 40 miles west of Phoenix. On Interstate 10 and 339th Ave., the 43,000-square-foot, four-building facility -- landscaped with 70 palm trees and 600 plants -- includes showers, Jacuzzi baths, laundry, and exercise room, along with a repair shop and parts store, truck wash, convenience store, and restaurant. The store, one of 70 owned by the AMBEST (America's Best Truck Stops) chain, will employ 150 people. The truck stop currently is looking for waitresses, and dining room and kitchen employees.

---

**Hotel occupancy rates** in Arizona were up about 2 to 3 percent in the first quarter of 1989 over the same period last year, according to the accounting practice of Touche Ross & Co. In addition, average room rates

*(Continued on page 19)*

*(Continued from page 18)*
increased about $5 in the first quarter of '89 over the first quarter of '88, the company said. More than $5 billion in the state was spent on tourism in 1988.

---

**DHL Worldwide Express** officially announced in late May it will open a customer-service center in Tempe (See "New Developments," *Arizona LMI Newsletter*, May 1989). DHL will initially employ between 375 and 500 operators, telemarketers, and tracing agents in a 60,000-square-foot building at 52nd Street and University Drive. The new facility is a consolidation of more than 50 customer-service operations around the country.

---

Arizona is ripe for making movies, says the president of **Film Phoenix**, Wirt Morton, who has proposed building a $35 million film studio in southwest Phoenix. Morton says he's confident he'll be able to raise the money to build a 200,000-square-foot facility that would include a Hollywood-type sound stage.

---

Hold your fire! **The Institute for the Study of American Wars**, which had announced plans to build a $150 million war museum in Oklahoma instead of Arizona, has backed out of its decision. The group had problems in obtaining a donation of 300 acres of state land because the Oklahoma Constitution prevents such transfers. Several Arizona cities and the Gila River Indian Community have expressed interest in acquiring the museum. Stay tuned.

---

**Calsonic International Inc.** plans a $35 million expansion of its Nissan-Calsonic vehicle-testing center near Casa Grande that will add 185 employees by 1991. The expansion of the testing center, located 9 miles from Maricopa Road near Stanfield in Pinal County, will include a wind tunnel, durability test course, and new housing facilities. The Nissan-Calsonic center, which opened in 1987, was the first built in the United Sates by a Japanese auto manufacturer.

---

After six years on the sidelines, **Rillito Park Race Track** in Tucson had a successful 55-day racing schedule, track Manager Vincent Francia says. Rillito Park, owned by Pima County, had average daily attendance of 1,700 and took in $6.6 million. The track employed 200 people and is responsible for an influx of about 1,200 other people into the Tucson area, including jockeys, horsemen, and trainers.

---

The opening in August of the **Sears, Roebuck and Co. Telecatalog Center** in Tucson should be a boon to students, retirees, and others looking for part-time work. The $5 million center, to be located at the DevTech Building, 4775 S. Butterfield Drive, will operate from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, and will focus on catalog orders and product-availability inquiries from customers in the West. Hiring will be handled through DES Job Service starting around July 1.

---

**Preliminary figures rank Arizona 29th among all states in per capita personal income** in 1988 with an average of $14,887. Connecticut had the highest average ($22,761) and Mississippi the lowest total ($10,992). Arizona's average was slightly above the $14,282 average for Rocky Mountain states.

---

Arizona grew seventh fastest of all states in bankruptcies in 1988, totalling 13,774, compared to 11,467 in 1987. Smaller population growth, and a slowdown in the construction and real estate sectors were blamed for the large increase.

**Correction**

*In the April newsletter, Maricopa County's 1988 estimated population was listed as 1,979,000. It should have read 1,979,700.*

Arizona Labor Market Newsletter
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS
Site Code 733A
P.O. Box 6123
Phoenix, Arizona 85005

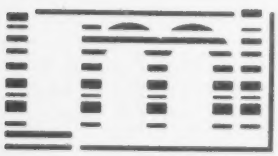
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

POSTAGE & FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449
FIRST CLASS MAIL

If you do NOT desire to continue receiving this publication, please check here ☐ and ret
If your address has changed, please indicate change and return this cover to the addres

USPS
STATISTICAL REFERENCE INDEX
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY SUITE 800
BETHESDA, MD 20814



This periodical is issued and printed by the Arizona De
authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act and is paid out of
Department of Labor.

as
J.S.

Reproduction of this publication for commercial use is prohibited by Section 39-121, Arizona Revised Statutes. Permission to reprint this publication, or parts of it, for nonprofit use may be granted upon written request, if credit will be given citing this publication and the Arizona Department of Economic Security.

50465-1

# ARIZONA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION NEWSLETTER

**Vol. XIII No. 7**
**July 1989**

## Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted
May*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ARIZONA | - | 5.0% |
| Maricopa County | - | 4.0% |
| Pima County | - | 4.3% |
| UNITED STATES | - | 5.2% |

## Consumer Price Index

U.S. - May 1989
Base = 1982-84

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wage Earner/Clerical Worker | - | 122.5 |
| % Chg. Year Ago | - | 5.4 |
| All Urban | - | 123.8 |
| % Chg. Year Ago | - | 5.4 |

---

Phoenix - 1st Qtr 1989
Base = 1982-84

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All Urban | - | 123.7 |
| % Chg. Year Ago | - | 5.4 |

---

Tucson - 1st Qtr 1989
Base = 1982-84

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All Urban | - | 125.2 |
| % Chg. Year Ago | - | 3.6 |

* Preliminary

*Health-Care Program Provides Safety Net for Working Uninsured, P. 2*

## Inside This Issue


| | |
|---|---|
| Health-Care Program Aimed at Working Uninsured | 2 |
| RA Unit Keeps Track of State's Population | 5 |
| The Arizona Labor Force in May | 9 |
| Arizona Labor Force Statistics | 10 |
| LMI Publications -- Hot Off the Press | 15 |
| New Developments | 15 |
| High School Graduates Set College-Enrollment Record | 19 |


**Arizona Department of Economic Security**
**— Moving People Toward Self-Sufficiency**

# Experimental Program Gambles on Working Uninsured

## Affordable Group-Health Coverage Offered to Small Firms, Self-Employed

In testimony before Congress in 1987, it was estimated there were 37 million Americans under age 65 who did not have health insurance.[1] Or another way to look at it: 37 million Americans were playing Russian Roulette with their financial security. One major illness or surgery and they might slip into debt for life.

In Arizona, the situation is no different, and the outlook is particularly bleak for the employees of small companies -- the backbone of the state's economy. According to a 1988 study of small businesses with under 25 employees, 43 percent of their employees (125,000 workers) were not being offered health insurance.[2] Also, a 1988 survey of 2,300 Arizona businesses with fewer than 10 employees showed 52 percent of those companies did not offer their employees medical insurance.[3]

Rising health care costs and the inability to obtain insurance for groups of 25 and fewer workers can be blamed for part of this problem.

"Insurance is something that is digging into people's pockets. We've had severe increases (in health care premiums) in the last year -- 50 percent in Arizona," says Jeff Komaiko, manager of the Southwestern Regional Service Center for John Alden Life Insurance Co., one of the country's largest providers of health insurance for companies with 25 or fewer employees.

In addition, Komaiko says, in the last five years the number of national companies offering insurance to businesses with 25 or fewer employees has gone from 500 to 100.

*Illustrating the potential risk for uninsured workers is the $5,600 it costs for an average stay (five days) in an Arizona hospital.*

Adding to the problem is the fact that when employees and the self-employed purchase insurance, they often have to pay considerably more -- estimated between 20 and 40 percent by one expert[4] -- than if they bought insurance through a group plan; then factor in that businesses usually pay a portion of an employee's premium.

Illustrating the potential risk for uninsured workers is the $5,600[5] it costs for an average stay (five days) in an Arizona hospital. More serious problems -- heart attacks, major surgery -- can run into the tens of thousands of dollars.

The general public, however, is also put at risk by the uninsured through hidden costs that come out of the public's pocketbook. The cost of uncompensated health care is passed on to the public through higher

*(Continued on page 3)*

*ARIZONA LMI NEWSLETTER*
*SITE CODE 733A*
*P.O. BOX 6123*
*PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85005-6123*
*(602) 542-3871*

**Brent Fine, Editor**
**Linda Van Calcar, Word Processor**

## Highlights of The Health Care Group™ of Arizona Program

- Businesses must be located and members living in Arizona.
- 50 percent of a company's eligible employees must participate.
- No industries or occupations are excluded from coverage.
- Only companies without group coverage in past six months are eligible, unless coverage was lost due to a carrier going out of business or raising its minimum group size.
- To be eligible, employees must work at least 20 hours per week and have been employed for two months with the prospect of an additional five months of continuous work.
- Employer premium contributions are encouraged, but not required.
- Insurance is only offered by AHCCCS providers.
- Four "major-medical" type plans -- three with small co-payment options -- are offered.*

* Only two plans are currently offered in Pima County

Figure 1.

*(Continued from page 2)*
medical prices (doctors', hospital fees) or tax dollars to fund county hospitals and the state's indigent health care program, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (ACHCCS). In 1987, uncompensated health care (charity and bad debt) provided by Arizona hospitals came to an estimated $171 million.[6]

Recognizing these problems, the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, N.J., has made the uninsured and underinsured a priority in its giving programs. Endowed by the estate of the late head of Johnson and Johnson Co., the foundation set aside $6.5 million in 1986 for a three-year experimental project called the "Health Care for the Uninsured Program."

As one of 15 state or municipal agencies to be awarded a grant, AHCCCS was given $346,000 in 1986 to develop "'an innovative solution to the problems of the working uninsured'" in Arizona.[7] AHCCCS, in turn, used the contribution to create The Health Care Group™ of Arizona, which, with few exceptions, offers medical insurance plans -- through current AHCCCS providers -- to companies with 25 or fewer workers who do not have group insurance, and for self-employed individuals (Figure 1).

The idea for The Health Care Group was to provide "reasonable, affordable coverage" to workers and their dependents who earn too much money to qualify for AHCCCS, but do not have health insurance, says The Health Care Group's temporary director and program manager, Gail Gesell. Currently, to qualify for AHCCCS -- Arizona's equivalent to Medicaid -- an individual cannot have an adjusted gross income of more than $3,200; or more than $4,266 for a couple; or more than $5,354 for a family of four.[8]

A 1989 AHCCCS report indicates there is a strong need for a program for the state's working uninsured. The report, "AHCCCS Overview," says 529,000 Arizonans (230,000 workers; 295,000 dependents) may qualify for this new program,[9] although these figures may be somewhat misleading because some of those eligible may already receive medical coverage through other workers in the family.

At present, The Health Care Group program, which began operation in

*(Continued on page 4)*

*(Continued from page 3)*
the fall of 1987, is only offered in Pima County. Pima County has approximately 200 employee groups with a total of 800 enrollees -- doubling in size in the last six months --, says Gesell.

The safety-net program, however, is expected to be available in Cochise County by fall, and offered in Maricopa County by next year. "We're working closely with several health plans" to join The Health Care Group in Maricopa County, says Gesell, adding that there are "all kinds of people wanting to sign up (for health insurance)." (The Health Care Group was available in Maricopa County during 1987, but the provider was unable to keep up with the demand of its AHCCCS patients, says Gesell, so the provider and the program were dropped in the Phoenix metropolitan area.)

> *About 60 to 70 percent of companies pay some portion of the employee's premium, ... with a much smaller percentage contributing to an employee's premium for dependents.*
>
> *--Gail Gesell*
> *Acting Manager, The Health Care Group™ of Arizona*

Part of the problem in getting The Health Care Group program going on a statewide basis has been the requirement that underwriters only be AHCCCS providers, thus limiting the number of possible carriers to negotiate with, Gesell says. But Arizona isn't alone, as other programs funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation also "have experienced delays in contracting with health care providers and identifying underwriters ...," reports the foundation in an article in the Summer 1989 issue of its publication *Advances*.

Nevertheless, the article continues, the foundation considers the project a success because it "is producing important information about the viability of developing partnerships between the public and private sector in providing health insurance for the nation's working uninsured."

And Arizona's program is considered one of the more successful and important programs being funded, says the executive director of a comparable program in Florida. Because Arizona does not put any restrictions on its enrollees (see below), "the utilization experience is some of the most valuable data on small company employees and their dependents," says Ree Sailors, head of Florida HealthAccess. Arizona's program "refutes the philosophy that these people are health risks."

Gesell says The Health Care Group, which offers four "major-medical" type plans (three with either small or no co-payment options), is not in competition with other health care providers and in many cases is offering a service that otherwise would not be available to uninsured workers and their dependents.

"We provide health care coverage to working people and employee groups that are unable to find coverage," she says. "We help people keep a level of stability and keep them from becoming indigent."

Gesell adds that The Health Care Group does not "exclude any group by industry (such as miners) ... or kind of illnesses they experienced," while other carriers "have various mechanisms for excluding groups," such as requiring a minimum number of people, or making employers pay 50 percent of premiums.

Not unlike most major-medical policies, the HCG plans do have a number of exclusions, including no

*(Continued on page 6)*

# RA Unit Knows Estimating, Projecting Population of State is no Piece of Cake

*In an effort to give readers a better understanding of the functions of DES, Research Administration, for the last several months the Arizona LMI Newsletter has been taking an in-depth look at the data-gathering and analysis group that measures the state's economic pulse. Articles have been focusing on the four units that make up Research Administration and the services they provide to the public and private sectors, plus looking at what the future holds for this five-year-old agency. This month, the Population Statistics unit is discussed.*

**Fourth in a series**

Estimating current and projecting future population of a state and its counties is by no means an exact science. And with a state like Arizona where the population doubled from 1960 to 1980 and is expected to grow nearly 1½ times over the next half-century, the task doesn't get easier.

Ask Linda Strock, manager of Research Administration's Population Statistics unit, also known as Pop Stats, which has been empowered since 1967 to prepare yearly population estimates for the state, counties, and incorporated places; and by executive order since 1977 to project population (up to 50 years) for the state and counties.

| Places | 1990 | 1994 | 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bisbee | 8,075 | 8,075 | 8,330 |
| Nogales | 20,075 | 22,125 | 26,150 |
| Winslow | 9,125 | 9,815 | 10,700 |

When making projections, the further out you get from a census year, it's like "sitting in a tree and sawing off a branch. You hope you're on the correct end of the limb," says Strock, who needs to inject a little bit of humor into her job from time to time to offset the grind of crunching numbers and setting up formulae to calculate her unit's prognostications.

Actually the task of estimating and projecting population is part trial and error, and in a strange way could be compared to the process of baking a cake (remember the humor).

| County | July 1, 1988 |
|---|---|
| Apache | 66,300 |
| Maricopa | 2,035,500 |
| Yuma | 94,500 |

For example, when Pop Stats estimates the current year's population, it starts with a foundation -- the last decennial census count; then several basic ingredients -- births, deaths, migration (in and out) -- are added; local input, from an advisory committee made up of area government agencies, is also sprinkled in; and finally the cake is topped with the DES Director's approval.

This example, of course, is an oversimplification of the process Pop Stats uses, but it nevertheless points out the different factors -- established data, estimates, and local perspective -- that enter into calculating state and county population figures.

Pop Stats joined Research Administration (RA) in 1987 after its previous home -- the Division of Planning and Policy Development --

*(Continued on page 7)*

## Health-Care Program Reduces Risk for Employee, Public

*(Continued from page 4)*
coverage for mental health services and organ transplants (except kidney and cornea). These exclusions are not uncommon, however, and are in line with coverage carriers are providing AHCCCS patients, Gesell says.

Although employers using The Health Care Group are not required to contribute to their workers' insurance premiums, company contributions are the norm, Gesell says. About 60 to 70 percent of companies pay some portion of the employee's premium, she says, with a much smaller percentage contributing to an employee's premium for dependents.

Some of the programs (state of Florida, for instance) funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, however, also subsidize a part of their enrollees' premiums. But AHCCCS does not, which more or less falls in line with the state's pioneer attitude, says Gesell, adding, The Health Care Group "is more of a stand-on-your-own-two-feet program."

While The Health Care Group is currently dependent on funding, its ultimate goal is to become self-sufficient. It will do that, says a confident Gesell, when the program has 5,800 enrollees. At that point, a portion of enrollees' premiums that are held in a special account will be able to cover The Health Care Group's administrative costs.

In the meantime, Gesell is anxiously waiting to hear from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation on a request for $340,000 in grants for each of the next two years, beginning in October of this year. If accepted, the grants will enable Arizona's program to expand from one to five full-time employees, including a manager. The program's current funding has been stretched out over three years -- instead of one -- by only funding a billing clerk position and Gesell's temporary job.

*More information is available on The Health Care Group of Arizona™ by calling 1-800-247-2289 from anywhere in the state .*

***--Brent Fine***
***Arizona LMI Newsletter Editor***

1 U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Human Resources, Nov. 4, 1987.

2 Mail survey conducted in 1986 by The Health Care Group of Arizona.

3 Survey conducted in 1986 by the consulting group Mercer-Meidinger-Hansen.

4 W. David Helms, PhD, executive director, Alpha Center, Washington D.C.; director, "Health Care for the Uninsured" program, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

5 "Comparative Report on Hospital Charges," November 1988, Arizona Dept. of Health Services.

6 Information cited from Arizona Hospital Association in "AHCCCS Overview," March 1988, p. 16.

7 The Health Care Group of Arizona.

8 "AHCCCS Overview," Appendix A, March 1988. Individuals can also qualify for AHCCCS through other federal and state programs.

9 "AHCCCS Overview," March 1988, p. 17.

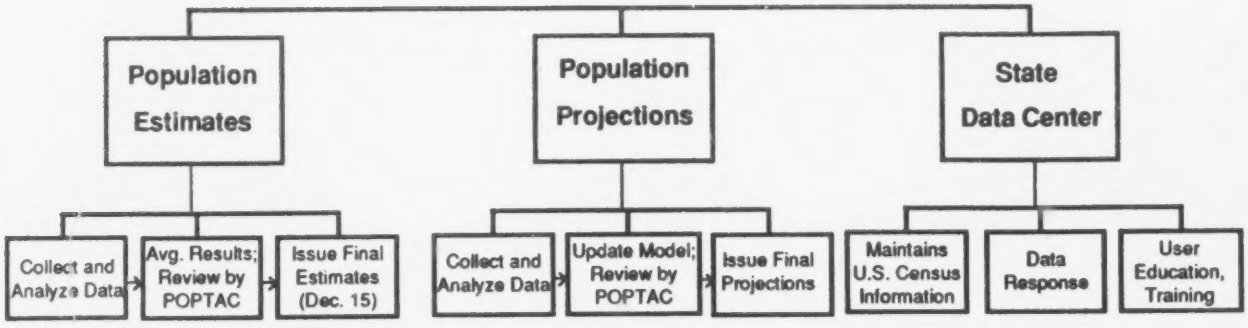



Figure 1. Functions of Research Administration, Population Statistics Unit

## RA Unit Uses Variety of Tools to Estimate, Project Population

*(Continued from page 5)*
was eliminated, and because of its natural tie-in with research and employment data.

The six-member unit, RA's second smallest, has three primary functions (Figure 1), all related to the collection and dissemination of population data: (1) providing annual population estimates (as of July 1) of the state, counties, and incorporated places; (2) providing annual population projections (up to 50 years ahead) for the state and counties; and (3) administering the State Data Center, which is responsible for the distribution of census data, and official population estimates and projections.

To estimate Arizona's current year population, the Pop Stats unit starts with the last decennial census (i.e., 1980), then updates the figure by plugging various symptomatic data -- vital statistics, housing units, income tax returns, net migration -- into several formulae. To ensure accuracy and reduce bias, David Lillie, a planner in charge of the state's estimates, uses three estimating methods and averages the results. (In a perfect world, population estimates would be updated by using the formula, "births - deaths + inmigration - outmigration," but those data are not easily obtained and often arrive too late for current year estimates.)

"Migration is always the tricky part -- there's no data series (to refer to)," Strock says. To determine migration estimates, administrative records -- IRS returns, school enrollment, housing units -- are used "to look for a pattern to develop," Strock says. When the

*(Continued on page 8)*

*(Continued from page 7)*
1990 census figures are in, then "we check back to see if the relationships hold," she says.

Projections, which are forecasts of future population (up to 50 years), are unlike estimates in that they "are not based directly on measures of variables that are systematically related to population (i.e., vital statistics)."[1] Instead, projections "are the result of extrapolating past trends in either the population variable itself, population components, or other related variables."[2]

Currently, Ray Gruenfeld, who is in charge of projections, uses two computer models to determine Arizona's totals, which go out to the year 2040. The models start with current estimates, then factor in assumptions about the future of the state's economy, migration patterns, and other variables to arrive at the projections.

*Estimates and projections are used by a variety of federal, state, county and city agencies ... as well as private groups and businesses for long-term and capital planning.*

After Pop Stats is finished, the Arizona Population Technical Advisory Committee (POPTAC), made up of state agency representatives, university professors, and planners from Councils of Governments (COGs) review the data and issue tentative recommendations, which are then referred to the DES Director for final approval. Final estimates are due by December 15.

Who benefits from these numbers? Estimates and projections are used by a variety of federal, state, county and city agencies -- such as the state's Department of Transportation and Department of Water Resources -- as well as private groups and businesses for long-term and capital planning. Even "support for art museums, health care for indigents and construction of fallout shelters are ... linked in one way or another to population estimates."[3]

The State Data Center, established in 1978 as a joint project with the U.S. Census Bureau, provides direct response to queries on population and related census information, and access to data products, such as printed reports, summary tape files and maps. The data center, managed by Betty Jeffries, is also responsible for providing education and training on available products and guidance in their use.

Although Jeffries, a research analyst, and research assistant Roxanne Best answer many of the 4,000 to 5,000 queries the data center receives each year, everyone from Pop Stats pitches in.

"We're a very small unit. We have to have a little bit of back-up for one another," says Strock, who has headed up Pop Stats since December 1983, and prior to that had eight years of experience at the Census Bureau in Washington D.C.

As for "projecting" future changes for her unit, Strock says additional staff will have a high priority.

Following release of the 1990 U.S. census late next year, a heavy volume of calls is expected for data requests. "The phones will be ringing," Strock says. In addition, a consultant has been contracted to determine staffing needs in other areas.

*(Continued on page 9)*

*(Continued from page 8)*
(A more in-depth look at the Population Statistics unit and general information on population estimates and projections in Arizona are available in the Spring 1988 issue of *Arizona Review*, published by the University of Arizona.)

*In the August issue of the Arizona LMI Newsletter, the Research Administration's Data Systems unit will be discussed.*

***--Brent Fine***
***--Arizona LMI Newsletter Editor***

1 "Uses and Abuses of Population Estimation: The Case of Arizona, Arizona Review, Spring 1988, p. 23.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid., p. 25.

---

## The Arizona Labor Force in May

Arizona's unemployment rate fell to 5.0 percent in May as 48,100 additional residents gained employment, and 11,200 dropped from the ranks of the unemployed.

While the magnitude of these labor force changes appear to indicate a sudden improvement in Arizona's economy, the change in nonfarm payroll change does not support that conclusion. Instead, payroll employment shrank by 600 jobs in May.

An explanation for the apparent discrepancy lies in the difference between the residence-based household survey of total employment and unemployment and the job-based business establishment survey of wage and salary employment.

As students leave school at the end of the school year, they are counted among the total employed if they look for work and find a job, work as unpaid family members in their parents' business for 15 or more hours a week, or perform other gainful work (i.e., cutting lawns).

Former students are counted among payroll employed (nonagricultural wage and salary employment) only if they work for a wage or salary -- not as unpaid family or self-employed workers. Much of May's substantial total employment growth appears to be related to these latter two groups.

The surprisingly large loss of unemployed is an indication that workers are leaving the area if their job search has been unsuccessful. In other words, Arizona is experiencing net outmigration of people looking for work.

Nevertheless, the extreme directional changes in this month's total employment and unemployment series suggest the possibility that May's labor force estimates may be overstated, and that subsequent monthly estimates will bring the series more in line with previous months' experience.

Total Arizona nonagricultural wage and salary employment took a dip for the first time since the usual seasonal December-to-January drop-off. Although there has not been a decline in May payroll employment since the recession year of 1982, it is, of course, too soon from one month's data to know if this is signaling a downturn for the economy as a whole.

The loss of payroll employment can be attributed to Manufacturing's loss of 500 jobs. The decline was widespread throughout Manufacturing, but the heaviest losses were among

***(Continued on page 14)***

May 1989 (in thousands)

| | Arizona | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Amount Change | |
| | May* 1989 | Apr. 1989 | May 1988 | Apr.- May- | 1988- 1989 |
| **TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**** | 1742.0 | 1705.1 | 1659.4 | +36.9 | +82.6 |
| **Total Unemployment** | 80.7 | 91.9 | 109.0 | -11.2 | -28.3 |
| Rate | 4.6 | 5.4 | 6.6 | ---- | ---- |
| Rate (Sea. Adj.)*** | 5.0 | 5.8 | 7.1 | ---- | ---- |
| **Total Employment** | 1661.3 | 1613.2 | 1550.4 | +48.1 | +110.9 |
| **NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY** | 1442.5 | 1443.1 | 1419.6 | -0.6 | +22.9 |
| **Manufacturing** | 189.5 | 190.0 | 190.0 | -0.5 | -0.5 |
| Durable Goods | 144.8 | 145.2 | 146.9 | -0.4 | -2.1 |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.8 | +0.0 | -0.2 |
| Primary and Fabricated Metals | 15.7 | 15.8 | 15.5 | -0.1 | +0.2 |
| Primary Metals | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 | -0.1 | +0.1 |
| Fabricated Metals | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| Machinery | 64.3 | 64.5 | 66.5 | -0.2 | -2.2 |
| Other Durable Goods | 57.2 | 57.3 | 57.1 | -0.1 | +0.1 |
| Aircraft and Missiles | 25.8 | 26.3 | 26.4 | -0.5 | -0.6 |
| Lumber and Wood Product (Excluding Furniture) | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.4 | +0.2 | +0.0 |
| All Other Durable Goods | 23.0 | 22.8 | 22.3 | +0.2 | +0.7 |
| Nondurable Goods | 44.7 | 44.8 | 43.1 | -0.1 | +1.6 |
| Food and Kindred Products | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.1 | +0.1 | +0.5 |
| Apparel | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | -0.1 | +0.1 |
| Printing and Publishing | 17.0 | 17.0 | 16.8 | +0.0 | +0.2 |
| All Other Nondurable Goods | 13.5 | 13.6 | 12.7 | -0.1 | +0.8 |
| **Mining and Quarrying** | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 | +0.1 | +0.1 |
| Copper Mining | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.9 | +0.1 | +0.2 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | +0.0 | -0.1 |
| **Construction** | 90.1 | 89.2 | 93.5 | +0.9 | -3.4 |
| **Trans., Communications, & Public Utilities** | 72.2 | 72.6 | 72.4 | -0.4 | -0.2 |
| Transportation | 37.1 | 36.8 | 36.5 | +0.3 | +0.6 |
| Communications and Public Utilities | 35.1 | 35.8 | 35.9 | -0.7 | -0.8 |
| **Trade** | 360.3 | 360.0 | 346.7 | +0.3 | +13.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 69.7 | 69.7 | 68.1 | +0.0 | +1.6 |
| Retail Trade | 290.6 | 290.3 | 278.6 | +0.3 | +12.0 |
| General Merchandise and Apparel | 45.2 | 44.7 | 42.4 | +0.5 | +2.8 |
| Food Stores | 48.2 | 48.4 | 46.1 | -0.2 | +2.1 |
| Automotive and Service Stations | 35.7 | 35.4 | 33.6 | +0.3 | +2.1 |
| Eating and Drinking Places | 101.6 | 101.9 | 98.3 | -0.3 | +3.3 |
| OOther Retail Trade | 59.9 | 59.9 | 58.2 | +0.0 | +1.7 |
| **Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate** | 92.2 | 92.1 | 94.0 | +0.1 | -1.8 |
| **Services and Miscellaneous** | 370.5 | 371.9 | 362.3 | -1.4 | +8.2 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places | 43.2 | 43.5 | 40.4 | -0.3 | +2.8 |
| Business Services | 77.4 | 77.4 | 78.6 | +0.0 | -1.2 |
| Health Services | 92.2 | 92.5 | 90.9 | -0.3 | +1.3 |
| Other Services | 157.7 | 158.5 | 152.4 | -0.8 | +5.3 |
| **Government** | 255.6 | 255.3 | 248.7 | +0.3 | +6.9 |
| Federal | 44.4 | 43.9 | 43.5 | +0.5 | +0.9 |
| State and Local | 211.2 | 211.4 | 205.2 | -0.2 | +6.0 |
| School | 119.9 | 120.9 | 119.2 | -1.0 | +0.7 |

* Preliminary

** Labor force, unemployment, and employment are reported by place of residence.

*** Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.

**May 1989 (in thousands)**

| MARICOPA COUNTY | | | Amount Change | | PIMA COUNTY | | | Amount Change | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May* 1989 | Apr. 1989 | May 1988 | Apr.- May | 1988- 1989 | May* 1989 | Apr. 1989 | May 1988 | Apr.- May. | 1988- 1989 |
| 1079.6 | 1056.1 | 1033.0 | +23.5 | +46.6 | 330.3 | 323.5 | 313.6 | +6.8 | +16.7 |
| 40.4 | 46.7 | 54.2 | -6.3 | -13.8 | 12.9 | 15.0 | 16.9 | -2.1 | -4.0 |
| 3.7 | 4.4 | 5.2 | --- | --- | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5.4 | --- | --- |
| 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.6 | --- | --- | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | --- | --- |
| 1039.2 | 1009.4 | 978.8 | +29.8 | +60.4 | 317.4 | 308.5 | 296.7 | +8.9 | +20.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| **NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK** | | | | | | | | | |
| 946.5 | 947.1 | 937.1 | -0.6 | +9.4 | 252.7 | 253.1 | 248.4 | -0.4 | +4.3 |
| 138.9 | 139.0 | 138.7 | -0.1 | +0.2 | 29.0 | 29.5 | 30.4 | -0.5 | -1.4 |
| 107.6 | 107.6 | 108.1 | +0.0 | -0.5 | 23.1 | 23.6 | 24.7 | -0.5 | -1.6 |
| 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | +0.0 | -0.2 | | | | | |
| 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | -0.1 | +0.1 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 52.2 | 52.0 | 53.2 | +0.2 | -1.0 | | | | | |
| 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.5 | -0.1 | +0.6 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 31.3 | 31.4 | 30.6 | -0.1 | +0.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.7 | +0.0 | +0.2 |
| 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | +0.0 | +0.2 | | | | | |
| 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | +0.0 | +0.0 | | | | | |
| 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.9 | +0.0 | +0.1 | | | | | |
| 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | -0.1 | +0.4 | | | | | |
| 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | +0.0 | +0.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | +0.0 | +0.2 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 60.7 | 60.4 | 64.5 | +0.3 | -3.8 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 17.0 | +0.4 | -0.2 |
| 50.4 | 50.6 | 50.2 | -0.2 | +0.2 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.1 | +0.2 | +0.2 |
| 27.1 | 27.1 | 26.5 | +0.0 | +0.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | +0.2 | +0.1 |
| 23.3 | 23.5 | 23.7 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| 243.6 | 243.5 | 235.5 | +0.1 | +8.1 | 58.3 | 58.1 | 56.5 | +0.2 | +1.8 |
| 56.1 | 55.7 | 54.7 | +0.4 | +1.4 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.9 | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| 187.5 | 187.8 | 180.8 | -0.3 | +6.7 | 51.3 | 51.1 | 49.6 | +0.2 | +1.7 |
| 28.4 | 28.3 | 27.3 | +0.1 | +1.1 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.2 | +0.3 | +0.5 |
| 31.2 | 31.4 | 29.7 | -0.2 | +1.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | +0.0 | +0.0 |
| 22.9 | 22.7 | 21.2 | +0.2 | +1.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | +0.0 | +0.0 |
| 64.9 | 65.1 | 63.1 | -0.2 | +1.8 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 18.1 | -0.2 | +0.5 |
| 40.1 | 40.3 | 39.5 | -0.2 | +0.6 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 10.8 | +0.1 | +0.7 |
| 73.6 | 73.4 | 74.7 | +0.2 | -1.1 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 12.4 | -0.2 | -0.8 |
| 248.3 | 249.7 | 244.8 | -1.4 | +3.5 | 69.9 | 70.4 | 67.4 | -0.5 | +2.5 |
| 25.5 | 26.1 | 23.3 | -0.6 | +2.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | -0.1 | +0.2 |
| 60.6 | 60.5 | 62.4 | +0.1 | -1.8 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | -0.1 | +0.2 |
| 59.7 | 59.9 | 59.5 | -0.2 | +0.2 | 20.0 | 20.1 | 19.4 | -0.1 | +0.6 |
| 102.5 | 103.2 | 99.6 | -0.7 | +2.9 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 29.9 | -0.2 | +1.5 |
| 130.2 | 129.7 | 128.0 | +0.5 | +2.2 | 55.8 | 55.8 | 53.8 | +0.0 | +2.0 |

NOTE: Prepared by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.